

between major league team owners and players. Clarifying the law was intended to contribute to an atmosphere in which management and labor, owners and players would resolve their differences through collective bargaining rather than through work stoppages. I hope that the Curt Flood Act and our efforts over the last several years, including the hearing we held this Congress at the requests of Senators WELLSTONE, DAYTON, DORGAN and JOHNSON, contributed in some small way to creating a legal framework and atmosphere in which the parties could resolve their differences through agreement.

Fortunately, baseball has avoided its ninth work stoppage since 1972. During the previous eight work stoppages, 1,736 games were lost—including 938 that were wiped out because of the 1994–95 labor war. Clearly, another work stoppage would have had serious consequences for the professional game. I congratulate Commissioner Selig, Bob Dupuy and their team and Don Fehr and his team on reaching an accord.

Earlier this year Forbes Magazine estimated that the New York Yankees were worth \$730 million. The New York Mets were the next-highest valued franchise at \$482 million, followed by the Los Angeles Dodgers (\$435 million) and the Boston Red Sox (\$426 million). Even, the Montreal Expos franchise was valued at over \$100 million. The average annual salary for major league players this season reportedly is \$2.8 million.

We all hope the recent labor agreement marks a new era of cooperation in Major League Baseball. I remind both the owners and the players that the responsibility for preserving the best of our national pastime—and for restoring the faith and enthusiasm of the fans across the United States—is their opportunity in the coming months and years.

May all of the fans of professional baseball enjoy an exciting post-season, and I wish each of the playoffs teams well.●

RONALD REAGAN

● Mr. HAGEL. Mr. President, I rise today to recognize one of our greatest American Presidents and one of the most important world leaders of the 20th century, the 40th President of the United States, Ronald Reagan.

One year ago, Kyung Hee University in Korea awarded President Reagan the Great World Peace Award for his commitment to world peace.

President Reagan was a steadfast and true friend of South Korea. Former Secretary of State George Shultz wrote that “To Ronald Reagan, South Korea was a stalwart ally and a valiant symbol of resistance to communism.” The Soviet downing of the Korean Airlines flight 007 in September 1983, and the terrorist bombing the next month that killed 16 South Koreans, including Foreign Minister Lee Bum Suk and 3 Cabinet ministers, only reinforced President Reagan’s determination to visit the Republic of Korea that November.

President Reagan addressed the Korean National Assembly on November 12, 1983, and said to the people of South Korea: “In these days of turmoil and testing, the American people are very thankful for such a constant and devoted ally. Today, America is grateful to you.”

President Reagan and his administration stood by South Korea during a volatile and historic period, including the North Korean terrorist bombing of Korean Airlines flight 858 in November 1987, which killed 115 South Korean citizens; the first peaceful transfer of power from President Chun Doo Hwan to President Roh Tae Woo in February 1988; and the 1988 Summer Olympics in Seoul.

As we see both opportunity and risk on the Korean Peninsula, including the recent ground breaking visit of Japanese Prime Minister Junichiro Koizumi to Pyongyang, the commitment of President Reagan and the United States to peace through strength on the Korean peninsula and throughout Asia and the world remains strong.

Mr. President, I ask that the statement of Ambassador Joseph Verner Reed, who last year accepted the Great World Peace Award on behalf of President Reagan, be printed in the RECORD. The statement follows.

REMARKS BY AMBASSADOR JOSEPH VERNER REED ON THE OCCASION OF THE AWARDED TO PRESIDENT RONALD W. REAGAN THE GREAT WORLD PEACE AWARD, KYUNG HEE UNIVERSITY, SEOUL, REPUBLIC OF KOREA, SEPTEMBER 27, 2001

AMERICA

“One flag,
one land,
one heart,
one hand,
one Nation,
evermore.”

—Oliver Wendell Holmes

Chancellor YOUNG SEEK CHOU, E.

DISTINGUISHED FRIENDS: It is a signal honor for me to be in Seoul, the noble nation of the Republic of Korea to represent President Ronald W. Reagan and to accept on the President’s behalf the Great World Peace Award from Kyung Hee University.

I have the highest regard for Chancellor Choue. I stand with great respect for the Chancellor’s extraordinary achievements in the world of education and in his untiring quest to seek peace on our troubled planet. As the godfather of the International Day of Peace his legacy is assured by leaders around the globe. As a spirited leader in education in this great country of Korea his fame and presence in modern day Korean history is already set in granite. I salute the Chancellor.

President Reagan is a most deserving leader to receive this Award. The President’s close friend and colleague Charles Z. Wick, who was a senior official in both Reagan Administrations, was to have journeyed to Seoul to accept the Award. The Day of Terror precluded that.

I stand humbly before you to accept the Award for the President. Having served in President Reagan’s two Administrations—first as envoy to the Kingdom of Morocco and then as envoy to the United Nations, I appreciate and applaud what the President did in searching for peace—the President’s vision brought stability to the globe. President Reagan defined and symbolized Peace—peace among mankind.

I stand before you as an American.

THE WAR AGAINST THE TERRORIST

September 11.—I was on my way to the United Nations to participate in the opening

of the General Assembly on the very day when we should have been celebrating the International Day of Peace at the Parliament of Man.

8:48 a.m.—And the world as we knew it changed forever in a millisecond. The Day of Terror and the aftermath was, is and continues to be a shock for the world. Americans and friends around the globe are reeling from the attack on America’s sovereignty.

As a diplomat working for you at your United Nations I have a perspective on the catastrophe. I am going to place my citizen of the United States hat on with these few observations—observations that I sincerely regret to make on an occasion when we should all be in celebration of Peace.

This war will be won or lost by the American citizens, not diplomats, politicians or soldiers.

In spite of what the media is telling us, this act was not committed by a group of mentally deranged fanatics. To dismiss them as such would be among the gravest of mistakes. This attack was committed by a ferocious, intelligent and dedicated adversary. Don’t take this the wrong way. I don’t admire these men and I deplore their tactics, but I respect their capabilities. The many parallels that have been made with the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor are apropos. It was a brilliant sneak attack against a complacent America.

These men hate the United States with all of their being, and we must not underestimate the power of their moral commitment. Napoleon, perhaps the world’s greatest combination of soldier and statesman, stated “the moral is the physical as three is to one.” Our enemies are willing—better said, anxious—to give their lives for their cause.

In addition to the demonstration of great moral conviction, the recent attack demonstrated a mastery of some of the basic fundamentals of warfare namely: simplicity, security and surprise.

This was not a random act of violence, and we can expect the same sort of military competence to be displayed in the battle to come.

This war will escalate, and a good portion of it may happen right in the United States.

These men will not go easily into the night. They do not fear us. We must not fear them. In spite of our overwhelming conventional strength as the world’s only “superpower”, we are the underdog in this fight. As you listen to the carefully scripted rhetoric designed to prepare us for the march for war, please realize that America is not equipped or seriously trained for the battle ahead. To be certain, our soldiers are much better than the enemy, and we have some excellent “counter-terrorist” organizations, but they are mostly trained for hostage rescues, airfield seizures, or the occasional “body snatch.” (Which may come in handy). We will be fighting a war of annihilation, because if their early efforts are any indication, our enemies are ready and willing to die to the last man. Eradicating the enemy will be costly and time consuming. They have already deployed their forces in as many as 20 countries. They are likely living the lives of everyday citizens as “next door.” Simply put, our soldiers will be tasked with a search and destroy mission on multiple foreign landscapes, and the public must be patient and supportive until the strategy and tactics can be worked out.

For the most part, our military is still in the process of redefining itself and presided over by men and women who grew up with, and were promoted because they excelled in—“The Cold War—doctrine, strategy and tactics. This will not be linear warfare, there will be no clear “centers of gravity” to strike with high technology weapons.

America’s vast technological edge will certainly be helpful, but it will not be decisive. Perhaps the perfect metaphor for the coming battle was introduced by the terrorists themselves aboard the hijacked aircraft—this will be “a knife fight”, it will be won or

lost by the ingenuity and will of citizens and soldiers, not by software or "smart bombs".

Unlike Americans, who are eager to put this messy time behind us, our adversaries have time on their side, and they will use it. They plan to fight a battle of attrition, hoping to drag the battle out until the American public loses its will to fight.

It is clear to me that the will of the American citizenry is the center of gravity the enemy has targeted. It will be the fulcrum upon which victory or defeat will turn.

The Prussian General Carl von Clausewitz, says that there is a "remarkable trinity of war" that is composed of (1) the will of the people, (2) the political leadership of the government, and (3) the chance and probability that plays out on the field of battle—in that order. Every American citizen, not just those who were unfortunate enough to be in the World Trade Center or Pentagon, was in the crosshairs of last Tuesday's attack. The will of the American people will decide this war.

If America is to win, it will be because we have what it takes to persevere through a few more hits, learn from our mistakes, improvise and adapt. If we can do that, we will eventually prevail.

New York's remarkable response to the catastrophic attack at the World Trade Center has been well documented. Above the tragic din, at the very highest level of government, have come the essential voices of sanity. In closing, may I say that after all that has just passed, all the lives taken and all the possibilities and hopes that died with them, it is natural to wonder if America's future is one of fear. Some speak of an age of terror. With the obscene toll of those lost climbing above 6,000, it is hard to speak without rage.

In Korea and on this Peninsula you have known all too well the ravages of war and occupation. It is therefore why I have taken you time today to share my observations on the world we live in and what we may have to expect. I know there are struggles ahead and dangers to face. As an American and a friend of the Republic of Korea I can say frankly that I believe America will define our times, not be defined by them. As long as the United States of America is determined and strong, this will not be the age of terror. This will be the age of liberty in America and across the world.

I know you will join me in extending our deepest sympathies to the thousands affected by the tragic events of September 11. It was a Day of Terror and the aftermath has been of unspeakable pain. Our hearts and prayers extend to all—the victims, their families and all those who hold America so dear.

Chancellor Choue—on behalf of President Ronald W. Reagan I extend great thanks to you for offering the President this Award. With humbleness, with honor and with great pride, I accept on behalf of President Ronald Reagan, this most distinguished Award—The Great World Peace Award.

Chancellor Choue, ladies and gentleman, keep faith in America—the outcome of the battle is certain.

God Bless America!

Thank you!

Happy Chusok.●

HONORING BIODIESEL-FUELED DRAGSTER

● Mrs. CARNAHAN. Mr. President, I wish to take this opportunity to recognize a remarkable achievement receiving worldwide attention from farmers, environmentalists, and racing fans. The Smith family of Puxico, MO, has set repeated world records with its bio-

diesel-fueled dragster named "Wild Thang." Wild Thang is a family affair for the Smiths. Mark Smith drives the dragster, assisted by his wife Shelia and sons Jared and Cannon. Their ingenuity has helped showcase the limitless potential of biofuels. They make me proud to be a Missourian.

Wild Thang is fueled 100 percent by biodiesel, a soybean-based renewable fuel that can help us rely on the Midwest, rather than the Middle East to meet our energy needs. The Smiths are proving in appearances across the Nation that soybean-based biodiesel can perform under the most rigorous conditions. Wild Thang produces 6,000 pounds of thrust and five g's of force against the driver's body while accelerating. In just 3.8 seconds, Wild Thang can travel ¼ of a mile.

I commend the Smith family and their network of supporters for their hard work. They are tremendous ambassadors for rural Missouri and for biodiesel. I am confident that the future will prove that the efforts of the Smith family are playing a key role in promoting of farmer-produced biofuels. These fuels have unlimited potential to revitalize rural economies while preserving the environment. I commend the Smith family's achievements, and wish them continued success as they continue their exciting endeavor.●

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Ms. Evans, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(The nominations received today are printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

MESSAGES FROM THE HOUSE

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2001, the Secretary of the Senate, on September 30, 2002, during the recess of the Senate, received a message from the House of Representatives announcing that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

H.R. 1646. An act to authorize appropriations for the Department of State for fiscal year 2003, to authorize appropriations under the Arms Export Control Act and the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 for security assistance for fiscal year 2003, and for other purposes.

Under the authority of the order of the Senate of January 3, 2001, the enrolled bill was signed by the President

pro tempore (Mr. BYRD) on September 30, 2002.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

At 2:41 p.m., a message from the House of Representatives, delivered by Ms. Niland, one of its reading clerks, announced that the Speaker has signed the following enrolled bill:

S. 1325. An act to ratify an agreement between the Aleut Corporation and the United States of America to exchange land rights received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for certain land interests on Adak Island, and for other purposes.

The enrolled bill was signed subsequently by the President pro tempore (Mr. BYRD).

MEASURES PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills and joint resolution were read the second time, and placed on the calendar:

H.R. 4691. An act to prohibit certain abortion-related discrimination in governmental activities.

S. 3009. A bill to provide economic security for America's workers.

S.J. Res. 45. Joint resolution to authorize the use of United States Armed Forces against Iraq.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate announced that on today, September 30, 2002, she had presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bill:

S. 238. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to conduct feasibility studies on water optimization in the Burnt River basin, Malheur River basin, Owyhee River basin, and Powder River basin, Oregon.

S. 1175. An act to modify the boundary of Vicksburg National Military Park to include the property known as Pemberton's Headquarters, and for other purposes.

S. 1325. An act to ratify an agreement between the Aleut Corporation and the United States of America to exchange land rights received under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for certain land interests on Adak Island, and for other purposes.—

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions, with amendments:

S. 2998: A bill to reauthorize the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act, the Family Violence Prevention and Services Act, the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment and Adoption Reform Act of 1978, and the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act of 1988, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 107-292).

By Mr. HOLLINGS, from the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with amendments:

S. 2949: A bill to provide for enhanced aviation security, and for other purposes. (Rept. No. 107-293).

By Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions,